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**PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

and

**SANITARY SURVEYOR**


FOR THE YEAR

1952

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MANSION HOUSE,  
PENRITH,  
December, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Penrith Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1952.

Dr. F. W. Gavin, your Medical Officer of Health for the past sixteen years, relinquished office in August, 1952, but as I was not appointed until July, 1953, it will be appreciated that there is some reason for delay in submitting this report.

During the latter half of 1952 (and up to June, 1953), the full work of the Public Health Department was supervised and loyally carried out by Mr. Sedgwick, your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, together with the able and willing assistance of all members of the Health Staff. Especially would I mention Miss Coulston, on whose shoulders fell the responsibility of ensuring that all notifications of diseases and various returns to the Ministry of Health and County Council, etc., etc., were duly made.

Thanks are also due to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their help and advice on medical matters during this interim period.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar General, showed an increase of 10 over the figure of 11,500 for 1951.

The vital statistics, with exception of the Infantile death rate, were satisfactory—the death rate at 10.33 being less than last year, while the birth rate at 19.28 showed an appreciable increase over the rate of 16.91 in 1951.

The Infantile death rate at 36.03 showed an increase on the rate of 27.47 for 1951.

This figure of 36.03 death per 1,000 live births is based on a total of 8 infantile deaths as given by the Registrar General. I have pointed out later in this report that only 7 such deaths could be traced, and on this basis the Infantile death rate would be reduced to 31.53. I mention this fact specially to show how misleading these rates can be when based on such small numbers.

There was no epidemic outbreak of infectious disease, and consequently the total notifications showed a marked drop over the 1951 figures.

Details of housing matters and sewerage schemes, etc., are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector within the body of the report.

I should like to express my thanks to the Health Staff and members of other departments of the Council who have in any way helped in the compiling of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

K. J. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the District (in acres) .. .. .	181,531		
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	3,437		
Rateable Value .. .. .	£51,717		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. ..	£205 10s. 5d.		
Registrar General's estimate of the population ..	11,510		
Live Births :—			
Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate .. .. .	114	101	215
Illegitimate .. .. .	5	2	7
			<hr/> 222 <hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population .. ..	19.28		
Still Births :—			
Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate .. .. .	3	2	5
Illegitimate .. .. .	-	-	-
			<hr/> 5 <hr/>
Rate per 1,000 (total births live and still) ..	22.02		
Deaths :—			
Male	Female	Total	
Deaths, all ages .. ..	67	52	119
Death Rate per 1,000 of population .. ..	10.33		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes .. .. .	Nil		
Maternal Mortality Rate .. .. .	Nil		
Death Rate of Infants under one year :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births .. ..	36.03		
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. ..	15		
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	Nil		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	Nil		

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the district remained at 181,531 acres as in previous years while the population, according to the Registrar General's estimate at mid-year 1952, was 11,510. This shows an increase of 10 over the 1951 figure.



There has been no additional source of employment in the district, Agricultural work being still the mainstay. The other industries (lime works, paper mills, etc.) remained as described in previous reports.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table gives the Vital Statistics for England and Wales and certain groups in the County of Cumberland for the year 1952 :—

	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
England and Wales .. .. .	15.3	11.3	27.6
Administrative County of Cumberland ..	17.3	12.1	32.0
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	17.6	12.9	29.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland .. ..	17.0	11.6	34.0
Rural District of Penrith .. .. .	19.28	10.33	36.03

#### Infantile Mortality.

According to the Registrar General's figures there were 8 deaths of infants under one year during 1952, giving a Mortality Rate of 36.03 per 1,000 live births. I have, however, only been able to trace 7 such deaths which would give a rate of 31.53. These figures compare with a rate of 27.6 for England and Wales and 32 for the Administrative County of Cumberland.

The details are as follows :—

- (i) Male child born in City Maternity Home, Carlisle, died of Prematurity, aged 3 days.
- (ii) Male child born in City Maternity Home, Carlisle, died of Prematurity, aged 1 day.
- (iii) Male child born in Penrith Maternity Home, died of Congenital Hydrocephalus in a Newcastle Hospital, aged 4 months.
- (iv) Male child born in City Maternity Home, Carlisle, died of Atelectasis and Prematurity, aged 8 hours.
- (v) Female child died at home of Broncho-pneumonia, aged 11 months.
- (vi) Female child died at home of Broncho-pneumonia, aged 2 months.
- (vii) Male child born in City Maternity Hospital, Carlisle, died of Aspiration Pneumonia, aged 1 day.

### Maternal Mortality.

No Puerperal or Maternal death was recorded during the year—in fact the last such death in the area occurred in 1943.

### Cancer Mortality.

The Registrar General's table shows that there were 15 deaths from Cancer, giving a rate of 1.30 per 1,000 population—the same as in 1951. The figure of 15 such deaths represents 12.6% of all deaths.

#### Location of Disease.

Alimentary System :—				Males.	Females.
Tongue	..	..	..	2	-
Stomach	..	..	..	2	1
Oesophagus	..	..	..	1	-
Liver	..	..	..	1	-
Reticulum Cell Carcinoma				-	1
Reproductive System :—					
Breast	..	..	..	-	2
Uterus	..	..	..	-	1
Ovary	..	..	..	-	3
Prostate	..	..	..	1	-
Total				7	8

While the average age of all Cancer deaths was nearly 70 years, the average age for the males was 74 years against 66 years for the females.

### Deaths from All Causes.

The total deaths showed a fall in 1952, 119 compared with 143 in 1951, resulting in the lowered death rate of 10.33 per 1,000 of population.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System accounted for the greatest number of deaths—a total of 59 representing 49.6% of all deaths. This compares with the figure of 41.3% in 1951 and is considerably higher than for the Country generally.

Vascular lesions of the Nervous System (*i.e.* Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis) caused 15 deaths, equal to 12.6% of all deaths. This is a reduction on 1951 when the percentage was 15.4% of all deaths. It is also less than the average for the Country.

Cancer, as already indicated, caused 15 deaths, equal to 12.6% of all deaths and compares with the figure of 10.5% in 1951.

Diseases of the Respiratory System, excluding Tuberculosis, accounted for 7 deaths, equal to 5.9% of all deaths, and is practically the same as for 1951 when it was 5.6%.

### Causes of Death as given by the Registrar General—1952.

Males. Females. Total.

1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis (Other) .. .. .	1	1	2
3.	Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	-	1	1
4.	Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-
8.	Measles .. .. .	-	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	-	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	2	1	3
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	-	-	-
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	-	1	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	-	1	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	5	5	10
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes .. .. .	-	-	-
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	12	3	15
18.	Coronary Disease—Angina .. .. .	14	9	23
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	-	-	-
20.	Other Heart Diseases .. .. .	17	14	31
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	1	4	5
22.	Influenza .. .. .	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia .. .. .	1	3	4
24.	Bronchitis .. .. .	-	1	1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	2	-	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations .. .. .	1	-	1
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	5	5	10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	2	-	2
34.	All Other Accidents .. .. .	2	1	3
35.	Suicide .. .. .	-	-	-
36.	Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	-	-	-
	All Causes .. .. .	67	52	119



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### (i) Public Health Department Staff.

F. W. Gavin, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Part time Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer. Resigned July, 1952.

J. A. Sedgwick, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

E. A. Burne, M.Inst.R.A., Architect and Housing Officer.

D. Wood, Assistant in Health and Housing Department.

Miss I. Coulston, Clerk in Public Health Department.

### (ii) Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Cumberland Infirmary under the direction of Dr. J. Steven Faulds.

### (iii) Hospital and Ambulance Services.

There was no change in the arrangements for these services during the year. The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit paid its first visit to Penrith during 1952, and extension of the service to the Rural District is anticipated.

### Nursing in the Home.

The County Council, as the Local Health Authority, is responsible for the provision of the following services :—

District Nurse, Midwives, Home Helps and Health Visitors.

The whole of the Penrith Rural Area is covered by Nine District Nurse-Midwives, and the majority of these also carry out Health visiting duties as no full time Health Visitor has been appointed for the area.

There are five Home Helps on the Register but it is hoped to increase this number considerably.

# Notification of Infectious Diseases—1952 in Age Groups.

Diseases.	Ages.													T	AH	D
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-				
Scarlet Fever .. ..	-	-	-	2	1	7	9	-	1	-	1	-	21	5	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	9	1	4	
Erysipelas .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Measles .. ..	-	1	2	6	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	
Whooping Cough .. ..	5	4	7	6	2	25	1	-	1	1	-	-	52	-	-	
TOTALS														108	13	4

Key :—  
T — Total.  
AH — Admitted to Isolation Hospital.  
D — Deaths.

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year showed a marked drop from 1951—108 against 319. This decline was due chiefly to the absence of any measles outbreak in the year.

### **Measles.**

Only 18 cases were notified in 1952 against 184 in 1951. There were no deaths.

Measles outbreaks tend to come in cycles, every third year. This can be accounted for by the fact that, during an outbreak, a large proportion of the susceptible age group (2—5 years) is affected, with the result that 2—3 years must pass before there is another group of children ripe for infection.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Twenty-one cases occurred, compared with 16 in 1951. Five were admitted to Hospital. The cases were scattered throughout the district. There were no deaths.

### **Pneumonia.**

Nine cases were notified, compared with 12 in 1951. Only one case was admitted to Hospital but there were four deaths—the only deaths from notifiable diseases during 1952.

### **Meningococcal Meningitis.**

Three cases were notified and all fully recovered after admission and treatment in the Isolation Block of the Cumberland Infirmary.

Two of the cases related to baby girls under 6 months of age in different parts of the district and at different times, one being notified in April, the other in December.

The third case was a male of 41 years who was notified in February.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

Only one case occurred in the area—a boy aged 7 years being admitted to Hospital in June with slight paralysis of the left leg. He fully recovered and was discharged from Hospital after a stay of 3 weeks.

### Whooping Cough.

There were 52 notified cases against 96 in 1951. Considerably more than half the total occurred in the area of Culgaith during April and May. Other districts in which cases occurred were Melmerby, Calthwaite, Lazonby, Armathwaite and Watermillock. Strangely enough, no case of Whooping Cough was notified after 1st July, 1952.

### Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three cases were notified, two following confinement in Hospital and one admitted to Hospital after delivery at home.

### Diphtheria.

No case occurred, this being the eighth successive year without a notification.

The continued freedom from this disease is due entirely to the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign commenced on a National basis in 1940.

During 1952 the following number of children were immunised in the Penrith Rural District—

Primary Inoculations :—

(a) Children up to 5 years	..	..	127
(b) Children 5—14 years ..	..	..	14
Re-immunisations or “ Boosters ”	..	..	245

### Tuberculosis.

The following table gives particulars of new cases notified and of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1952 :—

AGE.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To one year	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—25 years	..	2	6	—	1	—	—	—
25—35 years	..	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
35—45 years	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
55—65 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	..	3	10	1	1	1	1	1



Of the thirteen pulmonary cases notified during the year, three were transferred from other areas and one was discovered as a result of visits of the Mass Radiography Unit to the district.

The total of four deaths compared with one in 1951 and four in 1950.

The first visit of the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit to the district was paid in January, 1952, followed by a second visit in September, 1952. The Unit was based in Penrith and, while X-raying a larger percentage of the inhabitants of Penrith town, quite an appreciable number of Rural District people took advantage of the opportunity of being X-rayed. It is hoped that visits of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit to the Rural District itself will be possible in the near future.

The total number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1952, was 44, an increase of 13 over the 1951 total.

Year.	Males.		Females.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
1952	15	5	19	5
1951	11	5	11	4

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I am obliged to Mr. J. A. Sedgwick, Sanitary Surveyor, for the following Report :—

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1952 as follows :—

#### Water Supplies.

There has been no change in the various sources supplying water into the Penrith Rural area, totalling in all sixteen separate sources.

Only one of these supplies receives filtration treatment (Aira Beck) and this water is also chlorinated as an extra precaution.

Samples of water are taken from all these sources and submitted to the Cumberland Infirmary for bacteriological examination. After wet weather unfavourable reports are often received indicating slight surface pollution caused by animals grazing in the vicinity of the various gathering grounds.

The following table, divided into Parishes, gives the estimated particulars of the population, number of occupied dwellinghouses, and the number of such houses connected with the public service main :—

Parish.	Popu- lation.	No. of Houses.	No. of Houses supplied.	Population Served.	
				Direct to House.	From Standpipe.
Ainstable ..	525	156	134	420	22
Castle Sowerby ..	529	103	99	499	—
Catterlen ..	254	92	92	254	—
Culgaith ..	664	199	198	648	12
Dacre ..	879	286	275	835	5
Glassonby ..	339	97	89	312	—
Great Salkeld ..	368	113	103	305	6
Greystoke ..	437	160	155	412	10
Hesket ..	2,039	566	537	1,840	36
Hunsonby ..	377	111	107	364	—
Hutton ..	347	95	89	332	—
Kirkoswald ..	792	242	180	562	20
Langwathby ..	471	175	166	434	8
Lazonby ..	619	209	190	557	10
Matterdale ..	637	184	69	223	—
Mungrisdale ..	372	101	66	253	—
Ousby ..	380	107	99	352	—
Skelton ..	891	270	255	832	18
Threlkeld ..	590	171	134	424	10
	<hr/> 11,510	<hr/> 3,437	<hr/> 3,037	<hr/> 9,858	<hr/> 157

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that approximately 87% of the total population is in receipt of a piped supply of water from the Council's mains, and that less than 400 houses out of a total of 3,417 do not benefit from the Council's supplies.

The average daily consumption throughout the year is calculated at 600,000 gallons or approximately 57 gallons per head per day.

As previously reported the twice daily peak demand for water for milk cooling purposes causes intermittency of supplies in the Lamonby, Johnby, Catterlen, Newton and Newbiggin (Dacre) areas, and no permanent improvement can be expected until the major extension from High Larches reservoir to Lamonby, Johnby and Greystoke has been completed.

It is gratifying to report that there are now 570 farms in the area supplied by the Council with water by meter.

#### Sewerage.

The position is exactly the same as it was last year.

## **Refuse Collection.**

As in previous years the refuse disposal scheme on the basis of one collection per fortnight covers practically the whole of this large and comparatively scattered rural area, but it would appear that the limit of the area of collection has now been reached.

For collection purposes a C.K.3 Karrier Refuse Vehicle is employed. In practice this vehicle has proved to be particularly satisfactory in this district where long hauls between points of collection and disposal sites are unavoidable.

As it stands, the method of collection using one vehicle only manned by a driver and two loaders can be regarded as exceptionally efficient and economic. To extend the refuse collection to remote and scattered communities in the area would necessitate the acquisition of another vehicle plus driver and two loaders. In other words it would entail doubling the present cost of collections.

Modern and successful methods of rodent control are operated at all the Council's Refuse Tips in consequence of which rat infestations are of a temporary character only.

## **Schools.**

Schools in the area are regularly inspected, particular attention being paid to the provision and maintenance of satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

The accommodation provided at the majority of schools is most satisfactory, although lack of adequate sewage disposal facilities results in the provision of pail closets at Plumpton and High Hesket and a privy midden at Ivegill.

## **Factories Act, 1937.**

All factories in the area are periodically inspected, remedial measures being insisted upon where irregularities are found.

## **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Regular inspections are made of all food shops in the area, particular attention being paid to the proper storage of foodstuffs, notably those of a perishable character.

The attention of shop-keepers and all food handlers is drawn constantly to the care required in the maintenance of a proper standard of hygiene where foodstuffs are concerned. Care is taken to ensure that metal containers with fitted lids are provided for the reception of waste material.



During the course of food inspection the following items of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

14 lbs.	Ham.
1 Tin	Pork Luncheon Meat.
48½ lbs.	Tinned Ham.
1 stone	Yellow Cod Fillets.
6 Tins	Prunes.
11 Tins	Carrots.
7 Tins	Evaporated Milk.
3 Tins	Chopped Pork.

### **Disinfection and Disinfestation.**

Disinfection of premises is carried out following upon notification of cases of infectious disease immediately after removal of the patient to hospital, or upon the termination of the illness where detention in an infectious diseases hospital is deemed not to be necessary.

It has not been necessary during the year to deal with any filthy or verminous premises, or to deal with any house infested with bed bugs.

### **Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

Milk sampling has been resumed under the above Regulations, and samples are now being taken twice yearly from accredited and ungraded producer-retailers. These are forwarded to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory for biological testing for tubercle.

The results of this sampling are as follows :—

Total samples taken	.. ..	45
Samples found positive for T.B.	..	-
Samples found negative for T.B.	..	45

### **Ice Cream.**

There is only one producer of ice cream in the area. The premises of this producer are regularly inspected, and samples are frequently taken to ensure that the product is in all respects fit for consumption.

### **New Houses.**

The Council are proceeding slowly and steadily with their programme of providing houses for agricultural and other workers in as many localities in their area as possible. The rapidity of progress is unfortunately retarded seriously by difficulty in locating sites to which no objection can be raised



by any of the multiplicity of Government and other departments concerned who must be consulted and their approval obtained before even a building contractor can be approached. In practice it has been found that no way exists of anticipating the requirements of these departments, some of which cannot be commended for the rapidity of their decisions.

Since the cessation of the last war, houses have been built by the Council on the undermentioned sites :—

Lazonby .. .. 8	Ainstable .. .. 4
Langwathby .. .. 8	Low Braithwaite .. .. 2
Culgaith .. .. 8	Pallet Hill .. .. 2
Hunsonby .. .. 6	Catterlen .. .. 2
Newbiggin .. .. 10	Skirwith .. .. 6
Stainton .. .. 10	Glassonby .. .. 4
Low Hesket .. .. 6	Renwick .. .. 4
Calthwaite .. .. 8	Auldby .. .. 2
Edenhall .. .. 4	Low Plains .. .. 4
Greystoke .. .. 14	Armathwaite .. .. 2
Great Salkeld .. .. 4	Mellguards .. .. 2
Howes .. .. 2	Aikbank .. .. 4
Ousby .. .. 2	Melmerby .. .. 6
Salkeld Dykes .. .. 2	Skelton .. .. 6
Blencowe .. .. 4	Threlkeld .. .. 12
Plumpton .. .. 6	Little Salkeld .. .. 2
Dacre .. .. 2	Gamblesby .. .. 4
Penruddock .. .. 2	
	174

During the war 16 houses were erected by the Council as under :—

Thiefside .. .. 4	Kirkoswald (Highbankhill) 4
Culgaith .. .. 4	Newton Reigny .. .. 2
Low Hesket .. .. 2	
	16

Prior to the war the Council had erected 63 houses in various parts of the area as under :—

Clickem (Blencowe) 4	Hutton End .. .. 2
Catterlen .. .. 2	Kirkoswald .. .. 6
Culgaith .. .. 4	Langwathby .. .. 6
Dacre .. .. 2	Lazonby .. .. 8
Plumpton .. .. 3	Threlkeld .. .. 6
Stainton .. .. 6	Calthwaite .. .. 3
Southwaite .. .. 2	Low Hesket .. .. 4
Hunsonby .. .. 5	
	63

In all the Council have now completed 254 Council houses and at the end of the year 24 houses were in various stages of erection.

In addition 40 houses since the war have been erected by private enterprise.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Summary of Inspections Made.

Workshops .. .. .	36
Petrol Stores .. .. .	74
Carbide Stores .. .. .	2
Works in Progress—New Drains, etc. .. .. .	174
New Buildings .. .. .	196
General Inspections .. .. .	247
Inspections <i>re</i> Complaints received .. .. .	83
Inspections under Housing Acts .. .. .	62
Inspections of School .. .. .	54

### Works Carried Out.

Premises cleansed .. .. .	Nil
Roofs repaired .. .. .	24
New Spouting fixed .. .. .	16
Air Drains fixed .. .. .	1
Floors relaid and repaired .. .. .	16
Walls repaired or cemented .. .. .	44
Scullery Sinks trapped .. .. .	2
Water Closets constructed .. .. .	96
Sewers and Drains repaired and cleansed .. .. .	26
New Septic Tanks built .. .. .	31
Water Supplies carried to houses .. .. .	24
New Baths fixed .. .. .	28
New Houses completed .. .. .	38
Houses altered or repaired .. .. .	94
New Windows fixed .. .. .	26
New Ceilings put up or repaired .. .. .	41
New Slop Sinks fitted to houses .. .. .	16
Obstructed Drains cleansed .. .. .	82
Drains tested .. .. .	74

Yours faithfully,

J. A. SEDGWICK,  
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.



